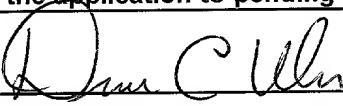


[TDCC Form Similar to: Form PTO-1390]		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 44407
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 C F R 15) 09/830507	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US99/25974	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 04 November 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 05 November 1998	
TITLE OF INVENTION NANOCOMPOSITE			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Chai-Jing Chou; Eddy I. Garcia-Meitin			
<p>Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:</p> <p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).</p> <p>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States receiving Office (RO/US). <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p>7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</p> <p>9. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the Annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p> <p>Items 11. to 15. below concern other document(s) or information included:</p> <p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.</p> <p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment.</p> <p>13. <input type="checkbox"/> A SUBSTITUTE specification.</p> <p>14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information:</p>			

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.50) 09/830507	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US99/25974	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 44407
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$ 860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$ 690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$ 710.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445 (a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$ 1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$ 100.00		CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =		\$ 860.00
Surcharge of \$ 130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)). 		\$ 130.00
Claims Number Filed Number Extra Rate Total Claim 19 - 20 = 0 X \$ 18.00 \$ 0.00 Independent Claims 4 - 3 = 1 X \$ 80.00 \$ 80.00 Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable) \$ 270.00 \$ 270.00		TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =
Processing fee of \$ 0 for furnishing the English Translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). 		\$ 0.00
Amount to be refunded: \$ charged: \$		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 04-1512 in the amount of \$ 1,340.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 04-1512 . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.		
Note: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.		
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Duane C. Ulmer The Dow Chemical Company Intellectual Property 2301 N. Brazosport Blvd., B-1211 Freeport, Texas 77541-3257 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Signature:  Duane C. Ulmer, Registration No. 34,941 Date: 26 April 2001	
Phone: (979) 238-1638		

Rec'd PCT/PTO 26 APR 2001

09/830507

NANOCOMPOSITE

This invention relates to polymers reinforced with delaminated or exfoliated multi-layered silicates, that is, nanocomposite polymers.

Nanocomposite polymers are compositions comprising a relatively high number (but relatively low weight) of preferably single layers of exfoliated silicate material dispersed in a given volume of continuous polymer matrix, see United States Patent 5,717,000 to Seema V. Karande, Chai-Jing Chou, Jitka H. Solc and Kyung W. Suh, United States Patent Application Serial Number 034,620 filed December 31, 1996 and Giannelis, "Polymer Layered Silicate Nanocomposites", Advanced Materials, 1996, 8, No. 1, pages 29-35. As discussed in the '000 patent and as is well known in the art, nanocomposite polymers exhibit many increased physical property enhancements at a much lower weight percent of filler than conventionally filled polymers. Other patent literature disclosing nanocomposites include United States Patents 4,810,734, 4,556,075 and 3,516,959; as well as WO 93 04117 A and EP-A-0 459 472. Edge coating of multi-layer silicate material is known, see United States Patents 4,434,075 and 4,964,918.

13 However, it can be difficult to get the multi-layer silicate material to exfoliate into the polymer.

15 The instant invention is a solution, at least in part, to the above stated problem. In one embodiment, the instant invention is a process for producing a nanocomposite polymer by dispersing a multi-layered silicate material into a thermoplastic polymer. The process comprises the step of mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with the thermoplastic polymer at a temperature greater than the melting or softening point of the thermoplastic polymer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material.

20 The instant invention in another embodiment is a process for producing a nanocomposite polymer by dispersing a multi-layered silicate material into a thermoset polymer. The process of this embodiment comprises the steps of: (a) mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a thermoset prepolymer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material; and (b) curing the thermoset prepolymer to set the thermoset polymer.

The instant invention in yet another embodiment is a composition comprising: (a) a polymer; and (b) a multi-layered silicate material dispersed in the polymer, the multi-layered silicate material having edges, characterized by at least a portion of the edges of the multi-layered silicate material being bound to a polyvalent anionic organic material.

5 The instant invention in further yet another embodiment is process for

producing a nanocomposite polymer, comprising the steps of: (a) mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a monomer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material; and (b) polymerizing the monomer.

Montmorillonite clay (a multi-layered silicate material) is stirred in water with an excess of 3,400 molecular weight sodium polyacrylate (a polyvalent anionic copolymer of mole ration 1:1 of ethylene and acrylic acid) available from the Rhone-Poulenc Company to edge treat the clay. The edge treated clay is then stirred with an excess of a mixed quaternary ammonium compound (68 percent bis hydroxyethyl, dodecyl, methyl-quaternary ammonium compound and 32 percent bis hydroxy C-6 to C-9, dodecyl, methyl-quaternary ammonium compound) to produce a polyacrylate edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated montmorillonite. The polyacrylate edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated montmorillonite is washed with water and dried. Ninety five parts of ethylene adipate thermoplastic polyurethane (available from The Dow Chemical Company) is melted (or softened) in a polymer mixer at 160 degrees Celsius at 200 rpm. Five parts of the dried polyacrylate edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated montmorillonite, as described above in this paragraph, is added to the mixer and mixed for five minutes. Transmission light microscopic examination of the product shows significantly fewer one hundred micrometer sized clay clusters relative to the use of non-edge coated material. Transmission electron microscopic examination of the product shows single and multiple layer exfoliation of the silicate layers of the montmorillonite. The layers are counted in a representative view. Most preferably, more of the layers are present as single layers than are present as multiple layers. In any event the dispersion of the layers into the polymer is improved using the instant invention relative to the use of a non-edge-coated material.

Polyvalent anionic organic materials are organic chemicals that have more than one carboxylic acid or other anionic substituent such as a sulfonate or a phosphonate. Preferably the polyvalent anionic organic material is a polyvalent anionic polymer. Most preferably, the polyvalent anionic organic material is polyacrylic acid. However, the specific polyvalent anionic organic material used in the instant invention is not critical and can include, without limitation thereto, for example, copolymers of styrene and acrylic acid or styrene and sulfoethylmethacrylate.

The above referred to '000 patent and the '620 patent application list exemplary multi-layered silicate materials required in the instant invention. For example, the multi-layered silicate material can be, without limitation thereto: montmorillonite; nontronite; beidellite; volkonskoite; hectorite; saponite; sauconite; magadiite; medmontite; kenyait;

laponite, mica, fluoromica and vermiculite. The above referred to '000 patent and '620 patent application also lists exemplary onium or quaternary ammonium compounds required in the instant invention. For example, the onium compound can be, without limitation thereto, quaternary ammonium compounds having octadecyl, hexadecyl, tetradecyl or dodecyl moieties. However, the 5 specific multi-layered silicate material or onium compound used in the instant invention is not critical.

However, it should be understood that it is preferable to use polar substituted quaternary ammonium compounds with relatively polar polymers such as nylons and polyurethanes. Similarly, it is preferable to use non-polar substituted quaternary ammonium 10 compounds with relatively non-polar polymers such as polypropylene and polyethylene. The terms "polar" and "non-polar" are used in their conventional sense. For example, a polar substituted quaternary ammonium compound is a quaternary ammonium compound having a hydroxy ethyl (C₂OH) or hydroxy hexyl (C₆OH) substituent(s).

15 The selection of a preferred quaternary ammonium compound is aided by comparing the electron photomicrographs of the nanocomposites made using the quaternary ammonium compounds being tested in the instant invention to determine which quaternary ammonium compound(s) give the greatest degree of exfoliation of the multi-layered silicate. Of course, physical property improvement of the nanocomposite v. the base polymer is the final 20 objective of the instant invention but such improvement is often a function of the degree of exfoliation of the multi-layered silicate.

In addition to mixing the polyvalent anionic organic quaternary ammonium 25 intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a molten thermoplastic polymer, the instant invention also includes mixing the polyvalent anionic organic quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a monomer(s) or thermoset prepolymer(s) followed by the polymerization of the monomer(s)/prepolymer(s). Examples of thermoplastic polymers include, without limitation thereto, polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, polystyrene copolymers, acrylic polymers, acetyl polymers, thermoplastic elastomers, urethane, epoxy, polyester, nylon, polycarbonate, and blends thereof. Examples of thermoset polymers include, without limitation thereto, epoxy, phenolic, urethane, rubber, and blends thereof.

1. A process for producing a nanocomposite polymer by dispersing a multi-layered silicate material into a thermoplastic polymer, comprising the step of mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with the thermoplastic polymer at a temperature greater than the melting or softening point of the thermoplastic polymer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material.

2. The process of Claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic polymer is selected from the group consisting of a thermoplastic urethane, a thermoplastic epoxy, a thermoplastic polyester, a thermoplastic nylon, a thermoplastic polycarbonate; and blends thereof.

3. The process of Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the polyvalent anionic organic edge treated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material exfoliates to produce single layers of silicate material and multiple layers of silicate material, the weight percent of the single layers of silicate material being greater than the weight percent of the multiple layers of silicate material as determined by transmission electron microscopy.

4. The process of Claim 1 or Claim 3, wherein the thermoplastic polymer is a blend of thermoplastic polymers.

5. A process for producing a nanocomposite polymer by dispersing a multi-layered silicate material into a thermoset polymer, comprising the steps of:

(a) mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a thermoset prepolymer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material;

(b) curing the thermoset prepolymer to set the thermoset polymer.

6. The process of Claim 5, wherein the thermoset polymer is selected from the group consisting of a thermoset epoxy, a thermoset phenolic, a thermoset urethane, a thermoset rubber and blends thereof.

7. The process of Claim 5 or Claim 6, wherein the polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material exfoliates in step (a) to produce single layers of silicate material and multiple layers of silicate material, the weight percent of the single layers of silicate material being greater than the weight percent of the multiple layers of silicate material as determined by transmission electron microscopy.

8. The process of Claim 5 or Claim 7, wherein the thermoset polymer is a blend of

thermoset polymers.

9. The process of Claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic polymer is selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, polystyrene copolymers, acrylic polymers, acetyl polymers and thermoplastic elastomers and blends thereof.

5 10. A composition comprising:

(a) a polymer; and

(b) a multi-layered silicate material dispersed in the polymer, the multi-layered silicate material having edges, characterized by at least a portion of the edges of the multi-layered silicate material being bound to a polyvalent anionic organic material.

10 11. The composition of Claim 10, wherein at least about one half of the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material.

12. The composition of Claim 10 or Claim 11, wherein the polymer is selected from the group of thermoplastic polymers and thermoset polymers and blends thereof.

13. The composition of Claim 12, wherein the thermoplastic polymers and thermoset polymers are selected from the group consisting of a thermoplastic urethane, a thermoplastic epoxy, a thermoplastic polyester, a thermoplastic nylon, a thermoplastic polycarbonate, polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, polystyrene copolymers, acrylic polymers, acetyl polymers, thermoplastic elastomers, thermoset epoxy, a thermoset phenolic, a thermoset urethane, a thermoset rubber and blends thereof.

14. The process of Claims 1-9, wherein the polyvalent anionic organic material is a polyacrylate.

15. The composition of Claims 10-13, wherein the polyvalent anionic organic material is a polyacrylate.

16. A process for producing a nanocomposite polymer, comprising the steps of:

25 (a) mixing a quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material with a monomer, characterized by the quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material having been reacted with a polyvalent anionic organic material so that the edges of the multi-layered silicate material are bound to the polyvalent anionic organic material to form a polyvalent anionic organic edge coated quaternary ammonium intercalated multi-layered silicate material; and

30 (b) polymerizing the monomer.

17. The process of Claim 16, wherein the monomer is a blend of monomers.

18. The process of Claim 16, wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of a thermoplastic urethane, a thermoplastic epoxy, a thermoplastic polyester, a thermoplastic nylon, a thermoplastic polycarbonate, polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, polystyrene copolymers, acrylic polymers, acetyl polymers, thermoplastic elastomers,

thermoset epoxy, a thermoset phenolic, a thermoset urethane, a thermoset rubber and blends thereof.

19. The process of Claim 18, wherein the polyvalent anionic organic is a polyacrylate.

